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New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1800.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It was reported that a meeting of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and King Humbert of Italy would soon take place to discuss the Dreibund's affairs. - The first performance in the Bayreuth series was given yes terday. = Spanish victories over the insurgents were reported.

DOMESTIC .- Leading Democrats have been hurriedly summoned to St. Louis to try and check the opposition to an indorsement of Bryan and Sewall by the Populist Convention. Venezuela is expected to hie her British case before the Boundary Commission to-day. ==== A canvass among the workingmen of Louisville, Ky., showed a large percentage of bolters from the Chicago ticket. === Ex-Governor Joseph H. Williams, of Maine, died at his home in Augusta. —— Three bodies were found in the ruins of the burned Chicago car barns === Clapp Spooner, ex-vice-president of Adams Express Company, was run over and probably fatally injured in Bridgeport, Conn.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Mr. Vanderbilt continued to improve, his physicians saying that he was stronger than on any day since he was stricken. = A twelve-year-old boy fatally stabbed his brother, sixteen years old, in the course of a struggle for the possession of a baseball mask. ____ The State McKinley League is sued an appeal for aid in its educational campaign for sound money. ____ The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur denounced the Chicago platform from the pulpit of the Calvary Baptist Church. THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Threatening, with possible light showers in the afternoon. The temperature yesterday: Highest 81 degrees; lowest, 63 degrees; average, 74% de-

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or newsdealer to have The Tribune on sale.

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The Brooklyn man, or the New-Jersey man, away from home, can get his home news in The Tribune, every day of the week, no matter where he is in America or abroad. No other New-York paper prints the Brooklyn and New-Jersey news in its regular eity and mail editions. Two papers for the expense of one. for the expense of one.

"The Courier-Journal," of Louisville has done a service to the cause of honesty and sound money by collecting the opinions of a large number of workingmen on the question forced on the attention of the country by the Chleago Convention. The result and some of the terse expressions of the men talked with are presented on another page. Opinions were obtained from 406 men, all of whom have hitherto been affiliated with the Democratic party. It is significant of much that 229 declared their opposition to the Chicago platform and candidates, while only 136 were ready to support Bryan and free silver; the remaining 41 were non-committal. The men were taken at random, and their declarations may fairly be accepted as an authoritative indication of political sentiment in Louisville. It is an encouraging indication. The workingmen of the country have a vita interest in the pending campaign. If they are all as clear-sighted as these in the Kentucky city, they will roll up a tremendous majority against silver and repudi-

The Populist Convention, which will open in St. Louis on Wednesday, is likely to have some stormy experiences before its deliberations are ended. If a certain element could have its way unopposed, all would be easy sailing. This is the element which favors the indorsement of the candidates and platform set up at Chicago. Bryan has many friends among the delegates, but there will be strong opposition to such a programme. Some favor the nomination of

between the Populists and the Democrats. Altogether, there will be material enough in open rupture between the conflicting elements is by no means improbable.

An appeal for money to carry on its work has been issued by the McKinley League of this State, and will be found elsewhere in this paper. The League is engaged in a vigorous campaign in behalf of sound money. It is holding public meetings and distributing literature on the subject; it will also send out workers to canvass from house to house, from shop to shop, from farm to farm. To do the work it has in hand it needs funds, and it makes its appeal to Republicans and Democrats alike. its treasury supplied. It has asked for nothing good administration. The reform at last has It depends on voluntary contributions to keep from the Republican National Committee or any other outside source.

Much gratification will be caused by the continued improvement in the condition of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who was reported by his physicians last evening to be better than at any time since the attack which prostrated him last Tuesday. The rejoicing is not confined to Mr. Vanderbilt's numerous friends, but will be shared by large numbers of people who know him only by reputation and through his good works. There is every reason to believe that his recovery will be rapid and complete, unless some unlooked for drawback occurs. As soon as possible at is the intention to remove Mr. Vanderbilly from the city to Newport, where the surroundings will be more favorable to his restoration to health. It is believed that this may be done safely in a fortnight.

The statement of foreign trade for June and for the fiscal year is a very saddening exposure of the unwisdom of the existing tariff. The value of the dutiable imports as officially stated is only \$369,786,398, against \$353,233,795 for the previous year, but it is well known that the true value of such imports is much larger. On the face of the returns there appears an excess of merchandise exports amounting to \$102,801,923, with net exports of gold amounting to \$80,521,287, and net exports of silver amounting to \$46,726,345, making in all \$230,-043,555 in value sent abroad in excess of the value of merchandise and specie imported. It is not necessary to say that this most melancholy exhibit considerably exaggerates the excess of outgo. Undoubtedly a material part of the apparent excess is due to the fraudulent undervaluation of imports. In the light of many official investigations there seems to be no reason to doubt that this undervaluation averages at least 20 per cent of the dutiable imports, or about \$75,000,000, and it may be even larger.

But at that reckoning there would remain no less than \$155,000,000 excess of merchandise and specie exports over imports for the fiscal year just closed. It is not at all probable that interest on foreign debts of all kinds, National, State, municipal, corporate and commercial, exceeds \$55,000,000, for it is easily demonstrable that the aggregate of foreign indebtedness is not more than \$1,100,000,000, and while no interest whatever is paid on a part, and only small interest on another part, the average for all certainly does not exceed 5 per cent. While Populists and silver men put the figures of indebtedness and interest much higher, it is demonstrated beyond dispute that the balance received from all foreign countries for the last forty years, after liberal allowance for undervaluation, does not exceed the amount here stated. But this leaves about \$100,000,000 sent abroad during the last year in excess of interest on debts. The inevitable conclusion is that fereign investors have been diminishing their holdings during the last year by about \$100,-000,000, notwithstanding the numerous transac tions effected by Mr. Morgan and others, who have placed American securities abroad, and the frequent reports of London buying in the stock market.

Those who are acquainted with the nature of operations on the Stock Exchange know that the shrewdest dealers often bide their transactions by making such sales as if on foreign account, and the Street is frequently deceived in that way. But the official returns from all the custom houses are not doctored for speculative ends, and they make it clear that selling by foreigners has greatly exceeded buying during the last year. Of some heavy transactions on the opposite side the public is promptly informed; of the sale of a controlling interest in the Anaconda mine, for instance. But the continued dribbling of stocks and bonds, which are sold here by foreign investors because they apprehend evil consequences from the silver craze, attracts scarcely any attention at the time, and yet it takes out of the

country an enormous sum. This state of things cannot continue without serious trouble. But the men who talk of supporting a silver ticket this year are compelled to face the fact that any part of \$1,000,-000,000 still due abroad may be collected in the same way, without warning and suddenly, if there is supposed to be reason to expect a victory of the silver party. No sane man imagines that this vast body of foreign indebtedness or any considerable part of it can be paid without frightful disaster. The withdrawal of gold from this country might empty the Treasury in a single week if there should be serious alarm abroad. Every announcement like that of Purroy and his Tammany associates in favor of the Red Revolution ticket is likely to start an epidemic of selling American securities, which nobody in this country has power to resist. Here there is confidence that the Bryan ticket cannot succeed. But people in England, Germany and France do not know the situation here with accuracy, and every declaration for the party of free silver is therefore a step toward National disaster.

It has taken New-York a long time to learn the lesson that its waste and refuse are valuable and may be turned into a source of revenue. Year after year we have gone on blindly dumping the stuff into the sea, not only throwing away millions of dollars, but running the risk of filling up important channels in the harbor and actually befouling our unrivalled ocean beaches, so that at times they have been unfit places for decent people to visit, while bathing in their waters was an impossibility At last, we are happy to say, a new era is in sight. After the 1st of August the dumping of ashes and garbage into the ocean will be end- dissent. A tenant is enabled to redeem his Street Cleaning Department for the final dis- arrears, all other arrears being remitted to or

position of the city's refuse goes into effect. Under the new arrangement it will be neces- these latter clauses have just been withdrawn sary for householders to see that ashes are by the Government, and in fact the whole kent separate from other kitchen waste. Clean measure is now in a somewhat chaotic state. ashes can be used to good advantage for fill- The Radicals and the Gladstonian remnant can ing purposes, and there can be no objection to find no ground for serious attack upon the main that is the Important question. Under the cor | harassing guerilla warfare against it with contract made by Colonel Waring this will be siderable effect, and have succeeded in stirring The revolutionary utterance of the Chicago Conhandled by the American Sanitary Utilization | up some of the Conservative landlords against Company, which has established a plant at it. The latter fact is the chief present source tors, which they were not slow to utilize. The Barren Island, where, it is said, the work of trouble. The Government wants to drop experience teaches that even the best stocks will be carried on without producing offensive some clauses to placate the landlords, and the odors. The system of this company has been Radicals and Irish threaten persistent obstructried with success elsewhere-notably in Phila-tion if it does so. If, however, the bill is left delphia, where, we judge, it has given satisfac- in anything like its present shape, it will meet Bryan for President, with an out-and-out Poption. The duty of separation imposed on house with little Irish opposition. Mr. Dillon, for

particularly in certain parts of the city. It is the Parnellites, thinks the bill a fairly good a prime requisite of the new system that this the Convention for a first-class shindy, and an be done. The company will deal only with the garbage, which it has demonstrated its ability to convert into various products of value.

The entire credit for the new method of dealing with a matter of vital importance to the city cannot be given to the present Street Cleaning Commissioner, but it is significant that it is initiated during the incumbency of the first man who has ever succeeded in keeping the streets of New-York clean. That two things of so noteworthy a character should be brought to pass in a year and a half from the time the new administration began is worthy of more than passing attention. We might have had these things any time the last twenty years if our officials had been in earnest to give us a come, and we can never go back to the old slipshod, slovenly ways again. In a year or two we shall all be wondering how it was possible for us to do without clean streets so long, and to send out scow after scow laden with filth to be dropped into the ocean and washed ashore in larger or smaller quantities. Our municipal progress in one direction at least has taken a long stride forward in 1895 and 1896.

TWO WAYS.

The United States has outstanding over \$350,-000,000 of notes, every dollar of which represents 100 cents of value received by the Government. There are two plans proposed for dealing with those notes which the Treasury is under obligations to redeem. One is proposed by the party which is running William J. Bryan for President. It is as follows:

"We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obliga-tions of the United States the option reserved to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver or gold coin."

This plan provides that the Treasury may pay off 100 cents of obligation with a piece of metal which is worth only 53 cents. It means that the Treasury may drive gold to a premium by refusing to pay it out, and then, after having cheated creditors out of half their claims, may enrich favorites by exercising the option of redeeming their holdings in gold. Here is the plan outlined by the Republicans, who nominated William McKinley:

"All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

That is the policy of equal justice to every creditor of the Government, the policy of keeping every dollar in circulation good for 100 cents everywhere, and having no gold fluctuations to disturb the value of each acre of land and bushel of wheat in the market. Every man of sound sense and honesty knows that the McKinley way is the right way.

THE LATEST LAND BILL.

The Irish Land bill, with which the British Government is having somewhat more than the proverbial peck of trouble, is the fifth important measure of the kind in modern times, though perhaps as many more minor and supplementary acts have been placed upon the statute books. It was in 1850 that John Bright declared the Irish question to be a land question, and he spoke truly; but not until ten years later did the Government act upon the suggestion thus made and give the "most distressful country" its first Land act. That was Mr. Cardwell's "Landlord and Tenant act" of 1860, the object of which was to base the relations between landlord and tenant upon specific contract, instead of, as before, upon tenure and custom. Its principal effect was to deprive the tenant of all claim for compensation for improvements made without the landlord's express consent, and it soon was denounced all around as impracticable and unpronounced "the best measure passed for Ireland for 200 years." It gave tenants new rights to compensation for disturbance and for improvements, and new facilities for purchase by borrowing two-thirds of the purchase money from the Government. In eleven years, however, only 870 tenants became freeholders; there was no protection to tenants against arbitrary increase of rent, and the law was deemed a practical failure.

Acting upon the recommendations of the Bessborough Commission, therefore, Mr. Gladstone in 1881 brought in his second Land bill. It established the Land Court, an independent tribunal which should stand between landlord and tenant and enforce the "three F's," to wit, fair rent, fixity of tenure, and freedom of sale. This law did much good. But it utterly failed to create a peasant proprietary, only 733 tenants becoming freeholders in four years. Moreover, it seriously disturbed land values, and a general demand arose for a change. The Government-then Conservative-replied with the Ashbourne act, which is not commonly reckoned a Land act, yet is perhaps the most successful and beneficent of them all. It dealt with the question of purchase, and made the terms on which public funds could be borrowed much more generous than ever before. The next real Land bill was Earl Cadogan's, in 1887, also a Conservative measure, which vastly extended the beneficent provisions of the law of 1881 and added some new ones, such as those giving the county courts power to release tenants from their debts, including rent; to stay evictions and to reinstate evicted tenants, and releasing from taxation landlords who could not collect their rents, and enabling them to transform delinquent tenants into caretakers without eviction. This practically completed Irish land legislation down to the present time. Mr. Gerald Balfour's bill, now under consid-

eration and in some distress, is a very long and elaborate measure. Its chief aim is to induce and to assist tenants to become freeholders. It further facilitates purchase by extending the term of payment of borrowed money to seventy years, and by abolishing a vast number of technical barriers between tenancy and proprictorship. It enables the owner of a lightly mortgaged estate to sell his equity in it to his tenants, partly for each and partly for a rentcharge. For those who remain tenants, important concessions are made. The tenancy remains valid when sub-let without the landlord's consent, so long as he did not actually ed, for at that date the contract made by the holding in any case by payment of two years' dinary legal process for collection. Some of

one, which ought to be passed. And Mr. Healy, who probably knows more about the land question than any other man in Ireland since Mr. Government has accepted, and is on the whole friendly to the measure. First-class leadership could readily carry the bill through, intact. But such leadership the Government does not at present seem to possess,

WHY NOT SUPPORT M'KINLEY?

"We cannot," some Free Traders are saying, vote for McKinley, because we do not believe "in Protection. Of course we cannot vote for "Bryan, because his election would imperil "the honor and integrity of the Nation. So "unless a sound-money Democrat is nominated "we shall not vote at all." That is the argument of those who are asking for the nomination of a third ticket. Let us see what, reduced to its elementary terms, it means.

They say that Bryan's success would threaten the Nation with dishonor and ruin. That is quite true. But, taking their own extremest view of him, would McKinley's success mean that, or anything like it? Assuredly not. They never dream of saying that. At worst, it would mean a return to a policy which has decrease in business as appeared in the month been practised by the Nation throughout the major part of its history, and a policy which is perfectly honest and henorable.

These gentlemen, on second thought, must see that in such a course they would run the risk of actual ruin to the Nation, rather than vote for a man from whom they differ on a mere matter of party policy. They would see the Republic plunged into the abyss of repudia- a yield rather smaller than that of last year, tion, rather than vote for a man who adheres to the policy of Washington, Madison, Lincoln and Grant. They would imperil the Nation rather than hold one item of their party creed in abeyance. They would subordinate a question of National morality to one of party

That would not be patriotism. Nor is it to be believed that any considerable number of honest-money Democrats will pursue such a course. After the chagrin and exasperation caused by the Chicago Convention madness wears off, they will see and accept the logic of the situation. They will see that in a crisis such as this he who is not for the right is against it. It is not enough that a man shall refrain from voting for the Anarchist ticket. He must vote against it; and he can vote against it effectively only by voting for Mc-Kinley and Hobart.

FROM SLUMS TO HOMES.

Driving people out of the slums is one good thing. Providing proper homes for them to enter is another, equally good and equally necessary. The latter must follow as an immediate complement of the former, but would better still accompany it side by side, and would best of all precede it. Now that the one work has been begun in earnest by the Board of Health. therefore, it is of happy omen that the other has been undertaken by another organization under auspices that promise large success. For people, rich and poor alike, must have some habitations. If they are compelled to leave one, they must go into another. Nor is there probably any better way of getting them out of the slums than by offering them attractive and wholesome homes, in accessible places and at sultable rates. There are very few, outside of the vicious and criminal classes, who deliberately prefer the slums. They would like to live in better places, but cannot. They cannot find sufficiently near their places of work clean and sanitary homes at rents they are able to pay. So perforce they stay in the deathtrap tenements. That is, in brief, the story of thousands of families in this city.

The new enterprise is not to be a charity, in the common meaning of that term. The improved dwellings will not be almshouses, and their inmates will not be paupers. Rents will be required and collected, as systematically as just. In response to the demand for something of old. They will be fair rents, paying the etter, therefore, Mr. Gladstone in 1870 intro- landlords a reasonable return upon the investment, yet so low as to be readily met by the people for whom the homes are designed. And that is, perhaps, the most significant feature of the enterprise. Its promoters believe, and rightly, that slums are not necessary, either to provide homes for workingmen or to pay profits to landlords. They believe, and rightly, that comfortable and attractive homes, with sanitary conditions, can be built and rented for prices no higher than those now charged for ramshackle dens, and be a source of profit to the proprietors. This must be true, for the contrary would be the most hideous of indictments of our social and industrial system. If we have reached a point where slums are necessary, if wages are so low, or the cost of land and buildings is so high, that workingmen must of necessity be housed in squalid and plagueengendering dens, then truly "is our civilization a failure." But no well-informed man is yet prepared to believe such is the case.

> Another significant and hopeful feature of the undertaking is that improved dwellings are to be built not only in the city, but in the suburbs. Thus it aims to relieve that congestion of population which is one of the worst diseases of the modern community. There must, of course, be a certain density of population in every large city. But there is no valid excuse for such overcrowding as has for years existed in New-York. With miles of vacant lots on Manhattan Island, and thousands of acres of wild land, woods, pastures and meadows within the city limits and immediately bordering thereon, it is scandalous that the mass of the city's population should be more closely herded together than that of any other city in the world. London leng ago solved the problem by building great cottage settlements in the suburbs, and providing genuine rapid transit at low rates. The London wage-earner can live in a detached cottage in a semi-rural district, and yet get to and from his work in the heart of the city in a few minutes for 2 cents fare. That is the sort of arrangement needed here. The movement for providing the cottages is now hopefully under way. Prosame time, and must be made if the suburban with his neighbor. homes scheme is not to be a failure.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The last week has been one of unusual depression in stocks. Rarely, indeed, have securof course, that some securities have fellen farcal change in public opinion about their value. vention gave an opportunity to bearish speculawill be liable to severe depression while there is supposed to be even the faintest chance of Democratic success.

studiously used to increase apprehension, alulist for second place, and others want a di- holders will not prove burdensome, but at the the anti-Parnellites, regards it coldly, but is though it was generally known that no impos-

vision of the Electors, at least in certain States, outset some trouble is likely to be experienced, not actually hostile to it. Mr. Harrington, for tant change in the railroad properties in which he is most interested would result if his sickness should prove fatal. But the speculative mind was ripe for apprehensions of all sorts, with or without reason, and just at a time when Parnell-that was Mr. Parnell's estimate of Granger and Trunk Line roads are beginning to him-has offered some amendments which the move a large crop these stocks fall heavily, and just at a time when the coal-carrying roads are doing better than for years past they also sustain a severe decline. There was more sentiment than reason in it all, but so much the more it showed the sensitiveness of the business world to the kind of attack begun in Chicago.

The outgo of gold had some influence also, and

the fall of the Treasury gold reserve and the deficit of \$11,500,000 for the month thus far. The payments postponed in June, in order to make the account for the fiscal year look better, necessarily give July returns a gloomy appearance, and the shrinkage of \$1,700,000 in imports, compared with those of the same week last year, more than a third of the decrease being in drygoods, indicates a continuous decline in revenue. Until the people are more prosperous and have more full employment at better wages, it can hardly be expected that the customs or internal revenue will answer expectations. The volume of domestic business reflected by exchanges at the principal clearing-houses-10.8 per cent less than last year, and 12.4 per cent less than in the same week of 1892-shows substantially the same Railroad earnings are a little more favorable,

being 9 per cent larger than last year for the first week of July, and only 6 per cent smaller than in 1892, and the tonnage east bound from Chicago is also heavy. The Government report gives assurance of a large crop of wheat, although it is commonly interpreted as indicating the belief being that the Department has in some degree reformed its modes of reporting, and reached results more nearly correct than for some years past. The Atlantic exports for July thus far have been 3,221,133 bushels, flour included, against 2,403,780 for the same weeks last year, and meanwhile the receipts at Western ports have amounted to 7,380,017 bushels wheat, against only 3.118,281 last year, which clearly indicates a prevalent belief at the West in a large yield. The cotton movement is no longer very significant at this season, but satisfactory rains in Texas have materially improved the prospect, and the price fell from 7.37 cents to 7.00, recovering to 7.12 cents. It appears that foreign spinners added about 44,000 bales to their stocks during the month of June, whereas last year their stocks decreased 20,000 bales. The quantity which has come into sight thus far-6,929,616 bales, against 6,491,443 to substantially the same date in 1893-clearly indicates a crop considerably in excess of 7,000,000 bales, though only 37,234 bales have come into sight in July, against 58,297 in the same part of

The output of pig-iron July 1 is reported by "The Iron Age" as 180,532 tons, against 182,220 for the first week of June, and 171,194 weekly a year ago, but the unsold stocks increased during the month of June 29,929 tons, not counting those held by the great steel companies, and, as these stocks are undoubtedly accumulating very fast, it seems clear that the actual consumption is somewhat smaller than a year ago. The demand for finished products is extremely light but at this season not much business is expected. The bar association no longer maintains its price, and steel bars are selling at \$1.05 at Pittsburg, while 10,000 tons of Bessemer pig have been sold at prices netting only \$11 at Valley Furnace, and Grey Forge has sold at the equivalent of \$9.75 at Pittsburg. The markets are quite unsettled, and there is a growing impression that no material change for the better is to be expected until late in the fall. The billet pool is doing very little, the middlemen still having billets to sell at 50 cents to \$1 below the pool price. Wire rods are greatly depressed, and one after another the rod milis are shutting down. A single large contract in the building line, covering 5,000 tons for "The San Francisco Call" Building, is the only noteworthy feature in that branch of the market.

In the other industries there is no change of much importance, though the temporary closing of cotton mills has become more general, and is said to cover about three-fourths of the capacity at the South. No important prices has occurred during the week. The woollen mills are doing very little, and sales of wool at Boston are said to be the smallest ever k...ewn in that market, the aggregate for the week at the three chief markets being only 2,155,100 pounds, and for three weeks only 8,556,981, against 34,480,114 for the same weeks last year. The new orders for boots and shoes have materially diminished since manufacturers have endeavored to obtain an advance in prices, but deliveries on old orders continue larger than at this season in any year except the last.

The mere possibility that Abram S. Hewitt, William Steinway and William R. Grace may speak at a Republican mass-meeting is enough te make men stare. But the fact that these gentlemen are considering just that action is eloquent testimony to the force of patriotism which can make men rise above the associations of years, and, together with those whom they have steadily opposed, work for National honor and

"We favor such legislation as will prevent for the future demonstization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract."

This is part of the platform of a crowd of Socialists, who have usurped the rule of the Democratic party and dare to talk of Jefferson and personal liberty while plotting to forbid a man to make a perfectly honest contract to exchange gold for some other commodity.

The new Chicago Directory has altogether too much Johnson in it. Five thousand four hundred persons bearing that euphonious patronyme are enrolled upon its pages, as against 4,200 Smiths. No wonder there is talk of social revolutions and things when the ancient and conservative family of Smith loses its surremacy.

"We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace."

The framers of this phrase of the Bryan platform would probably forbid a man borrowing money to buy food when at peace, but commend vision for rapid transit should be made at the him for borrowing to buy a gun when angry

> As many bridges should now be connecting New-York and Brooklyn as span the Thames within the limits of London.

Sir Charles Dilke thinks that some time within ities declined so much without anything like a ten years England will be obliged to fight the panic. The average of the sixty most active | whole Continent alone, not having been able to railroad stocks fell from \$47.66 a week ago to preserve a single ally. We hope it will not come \$44.55 per share, and the average of trust stocks to this, but if it does it may lead her to a serious from \$47.30 to \$44.20 per share, and this means, consideration of how it all came about. Why is she so detested by the other nations that she Lake Shore, 10.5; Jersey Central, 9.62; Pullman, cannot retain one to be her friend and ally in ex-9; Delaware and Lackawanna, 7.25; Rock Island, tremity? "The London Spectator" wonders 7; Northwestern, 6.75; Delaware and Hudson, where we shall be in such an eventuality. We 6.62, and Burlington and Quincy, 6.50; Sugar, shall be at home, as usual, attending strictly to 7.50, and Chicago Gas, 6.75. It is needless to say business, keeping out of rows ourselves as much that these stocks have not been depressed as possible, and willing to do a good turn to mainly by foreign selling, though some of them | any of our neighbors who deserve or need it, such use. It is the disposition of the garbage principles of the bill. But they are waging a have been in part. Nor has there been any radis though it is contrary to our policy to mix in any of their quarrels. We will not surreptitiously help one of them to send out cruisers against the commerce of another, or do anything else in a covertly hostile manner. In short, we shall preserve an attitude of neutrality, and, so far as our good offices are availing, shall try to keep the peace among the nations. We hope Sir Charles's forecast may not be realized, and Great Britain may increase the prospect of such an issue by so conducting herself toward her neighbors that they will not all hasten to abancon The sickness of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt was Britain may increase the prospect of such an

her in her season of peril. She will not find us her enemies or unmindful of the good relations which ought always to subsist between us, never disturbed or likely to be, except by her own action, less and less liable to repetition as our prosperity and power increase.

"We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of Civil Service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness."

This is the declaration of the Chicago platform which "Good Government" says "accords with the rest of the wild iconoclasm of the creed" of Bryan's supporters, and has turned all friends of Civil Service Reform from the candidate who favors 'rotation in office," with its hoary abuses, to the Republicans, who promise to extend the merit system.

A bright Rochester Democrat has been making a study of the financial problem to find out the philosophy of the silver craze, and has hit upon a novel and suggestive explanation. The "friendship for silver" is due to the engaging qualities of that metal, which fascinate all susceptible souls, just as a pretty girl inspires love in the hearts of generous youth, which old curmudgeons, lost in their ledgers and gold rolls, cannot understand. This Rochester man began studying the minute Bryan was brought forward. and by the time he was nominated he found that the silver men were right, was surprised that he did not discover it before, and believed that the New-York delegates to Chicago would have trouble in apologizing to their constituents for misrepresenting them. This was all because "silver is a very seductive metal, and I can un-"derstand now why the devil took silver to cop-

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"rupt Judas."

Miss Fanny Crosby, the hymn writer, is now more than seventy years of age. Though she has been blind almost from birth, she is always happy and cheerful. For thirty-two years she has been in the employ of a firm in this city. Among the hymns which she has written are "Safe in the Arms of Jesus" and "Rescue the Perishing."

The Prince of Wales recently inspected a Derby picture which is under way for him at Newmarket. The picture shows the two leaders, Persimmon and St. Frusquin, within a stride of the winning post, with the remainder of the field scattered in a lengthening tall.

At his recent visit to the University of Chicago John D. Rockefeller made an address, in the course of which he turned the joke neatly on his audience He was referring to the money he had given to the University, and then remarked: "It is but the ginning"- when he was interrupted by frantic and long-continued appliance, as everybody sup-posed that he was about to announce more con-tributions. After the appliance had ended, however, he continued thus: "And you are going on to finish the work."

Jules Simon left no will, but a short time before his death gave to his friend, M. Leon Cohn, a bit of paper on which, with feeble fingers, he had written his last wishes. Among them was a request for the following inscription to he placed on his tomb-stone: "Jules Simon. 1814-1893. Dieu-Patrie-

Belgium papers say that M. A. de Gerlache, the Belgian explorer, will be ready to start on his voyage to the Antarctic regions by the middle of September. The sum of money already collected by private subscription, and including the (4,00) voted by the Chamber of Deputies, amounts to 19,200, by the Chamber of Deputles, amounts to 19.20, and although at first \$10,000 was estimated as the amount necessary, this estimate has been extended to \$12,000. Lieutenant de Gerlache is of the State Marine, and will have absolute command of the expedition assisted by two lieutenants, a meteorologist, an astronomer, a hydrographer, a chemistreeologist, and a loctor in medicine and natural science. The crew will include two harpooners for the capture of whales, with which the Antarctic waters are said to abound.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Rev. Dr. B. F. Clarkson, of Baltimore, who has been spending his vacation with his friend, Ely Keith, in Huntingdon County, Penn., tells the following snake story: "One day Mr. Keith awake to find a huge rattlesnake basking in the more ing sunlight which flooded the grass circle closed by the drive up to his front doorstep. Not Mr. Keith had a restive hog, which could not be restrained as a well-regulated hog should be; & was continually rooting through fences and doing The happy thought occurred to Mr. Kelth of allowing the snake to kill the hog. Procuring some large and jutcy ears of corn, he tossed them in close proximity to his snakeship. The hog was inveigled to the scene and turned loose on the combination. The corn received the hog's first at injections were volunteered by the snake. The hog the snake for dessert."

Russian Wages.—The wages of cotton workers in the St. Petersburg district for a year of 28 days and a day of twelve hours only reach 25 rubles (at the bighest mechanics). wages on record are only ose routes. I en years as a Professor Mendeléeff admits, "the manufacturers had the right to make their workmen of different ages and sexes work all the year round, not excepting Sundays and holidays, and at all hours of the day and night. Children six or seven years of, young lads, girls and women, all worked as much and as long as the men."—(The London Chronicle.

"The Steuben Courier," of Bath, N. Y., says: "W P. Sedgwick has placed in his store window the which has yet been devised. On one side are ten silver dollars, good the world over for their face value, by reason of the credit of our Government. Underneath these he has a block of silver which is the melted product of ten silver dollars, and which is a ten-dollar gold piece, and underneath a piece of gold obtained by melting ten gold dollars. Both pieces of gold have the same value whether they ear the Government stamp or are a shapeless lump. On the silver melting, however, Mr. Sedgwick will have to lose \$4 75, as he can never get that block of silver which is worth only \$5 24%, back into the shape where it was worth \$10, thanks to the

When Wilberforce was a candidate for Hull, his When Wilberforce was a candidate for 17th, me sister, an amiable and witry young lady, offered to give a new gown to the wife of every man who voted for her brother. When she made this offer at a political gathering some one shouted, "Miss Wilberforce forever!" Whereupon she pleasanty observed: "I thank you very much for the good-will expressed, but, really, I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce forever."—(Washington Times.

Paulin Delpont, of La Roque, a lad nine years of age, is the latest prophet to appear in France. Though he has received no education, he is described as speaking pure French, and even Latin, when he has his fits of inspiration, and he is also said to have made most curious prophecies. He declares that he has seen numerous apparitions, and especially the spirits of St. Amans, St. Joseph and St. Paulin. What seems to be the most curious circumstance is his alleged ability to guess secrets and to discover hidden things. Thus he is credited with having discovered the place where the bells of the old church of St. Amans were buried. He indicated the spot, and declared that in digging two skeletons would first be found, and that below them the bells would be discovered. The excavation was begun, with the result that two skeletons were unearthed. The digging is now being continued with arder, in the expectation of finding the bells. Pecple from the surrounding country are flocking in thousands to La Roque.

Care for the Party,-"Is it true that old Jinks goin' ter bolt?"
Well, he's been a-talkin' of it, but I don't think
he's got the heart to kill the party at one blow!"
(The Atlanta Constitution.

"The Epworth Herald" says that a teacher wes recently hearing a class in the infant Sunday schoolroom, and was having her scholars finish each sentence to show that they understood hes. "The idol had eyes," she said, "but it couldn't"-"See!" cried the children. "It had ears, but it couldn't-"Hear," was the answer. "It had lips," went on the teacher, "but it couldn't-"Speak," once more repeated the class. "It had a nose, but it couldn't"-"Wipe it!" shouted the children. And the lesson had to stop a moment for the teacher 10 recover her composure.